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We claim:-

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1. A methanol reforming catalyst containing passivated copper and zinc oxide and/or alumina, which can be prepared by

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- (1) precipitating or spray-drying a mixture of catalyst precursor components dissolved or suspended in a diluent in order to form a solid catalyst precursor in the form of powder or granules,

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- (2) calcining and reducing the solid catalyst precursor obtained in stage (1),

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- (3) passivating the reduced catalyst precursor obtained in stage (2) and

- (4) shaping the passivated catalyst precursor obtained in stage (3) to form the catalyst.

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2. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1, wherein the shaping in stage (4) leads to layers, extrudates, monoliths, strands, pellets, tablets or chips.

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3. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1, wherein the calcination and reduction are carried out in succession in stage (2), it being possible for the calcined catalyst precursor to be comminuted in between.

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4. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1, wherein the catalyst contains alumina in addition to passivated copper and zinc oxide, and solutions of

zinc, aluminum and copper salts are precipitated simultaneously or in any desired sequence in stage (1).

- 5 5. A catalyst as claimed in claim 4, wherein stages (1) and (2) are carried out as follows:

- 10 (a) precipitation of a solution of zinc and aluminum salts, the Zn : Al atomic ratio being from 3 : 1 to 1 : 3, with an alkali metal carbonate or hydroxide solution at a pH of from 5 to 12 and a temperature of from 20 to 100°C,
- 15 (b) isolation and washing of the precipitate to remove alkali metal ions,
- (c) drying of the precipitate,
- 20 (d) calcination of the precipitate at from 250 to 800°C to give a mixed oxide,
- 25 (e) dispersing of the mixed oxide in an acidic solution of copper and zinc salts, the Cu:Zn atomic ratio in the solution being from 1 : 5 to 20 : 1,
- 30 (f) precipitation of the dispersion with an alkali metal carbonate or hydroxide solution at a pH of from 6 to 9 and a temperature of from 20 to 100°C,
- (g) performance of steps (b) to (d),
- 35 (h) reduction of the catalyst precursor obtained in stage (g) with a gas containing free hydrogen,

it being possible for the solutions in steps (a)

